

55

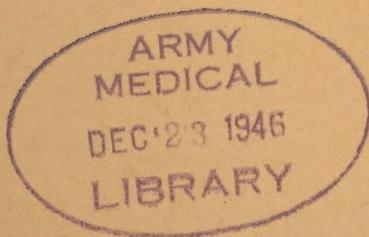
RESTRICTED

SA

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period
1 December to 7 December
1946



RESTRICTED

~~RESTRICTED~~

WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

A letter dated 21 November 1946 from the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the prefectural governors authorized a 50% increase in cash relief allowances. The new daily allowances (in yen), effective as of 1 November 1946, are as follows:

	No. of Persons in Family					Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	
Largest Cities	5.40	9.20	11.40	13.50	15.20	1.70
Intermediate cities	4.90	8.20	10.00	11.90	13.50	1.60
Towns and Villages	4.20	7.20	8.90	10.30	11.90	1.50

The above allowances apply to persons both in and out of institutions. Increases up to 10% can be authorized by governors and up to 6% by chiefs of cities, towns, or villages. Higher increases require authorization from the Welfare Minister. Family income, except for small casual amounts, is to be deducted in determining allowances.

It is desired that Military Government welfare officers insure that (1) these standards are in effect (2) provisions are made for additional assistance in cash or kind, or both, when necessitated by

~~SECRET~~

RESTRICTED

cases of unusual hardship.

Reserve Relief Supplies

As of 1 November 1946, 2,544,649 kgs of biscuits and 4,773,851 kgs of canned foods have been distributed, according to a recent report of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. These figures represent 80% of the amounts authorized for relief distribution in 32 prefectures by SCAPIN 1713A, 13 July 1946, from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks.

Inspection of Reserve Relief Supplies

Precautionary instructions were issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Tokyo suburbs on 5 November 1946, to all prefectures, as a result of a few mild cases of food poisoning from canned meats from former Japanese military stocks, held in reserve for relief purposes. In line with these instructions, Military Government Health and Welfare officers are requested to insure that these stocks are properly inspected for deterioration, and destroyed if found to be contaminated. Foods which are not injurious, but judged to be in imminent danger of spoilage may be distributed by the Japanese after prior approval is obtained from local Military Government officials.

Red Cross

Miss Edith Olson, a registered nurse with long experience in American public health and nursing programs, has been assigned as a Special Consultant on Nursing Services, to advise and assist the Red Cross Society of Japan, Korea, and China in the development of their nursing programs. Her first assignment will be in Japan where she will assist the Japanese Red Cross in the development of their extensive nursing and nurses' training programs. In this connection, she will work in close

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

liaison with the Nursing Affairs Division and the other Divisions of the Public Health and Welfare Section of SCAP concerned with the development of improved standards of medical and nursing services. Miss Olson's initial assignment is to be for a period of three months and thereafter she will be available as a consultant to the other Red Cross Societies aforementioned.

The Japanese Red Cross will hold its 54th Annual General Meeting on 10 December 1946. Important business of the meeting will be the adoption of the revised statutes and plans for the reorganization of the Society. The Empress, as the honorary patroness, will present her annual address to the Society in ceremonies which SCAP, American Red Cross, and Japanese Government officials have been invited to attend.

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 1 November 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3022 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,470 beds, 108,216 of which are occupied. There were 285,001 outpatients treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 1-7 December 1946.

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

A meeting of the General Assembly of the Japanese Dental Associa-

~~RESTRICTED~~

tion was held in Tokyo to discuss:

- (1) Dental Congress to be held in April.
- (2) Raising of membership fees.
- (3) Revision of budget.
- (4) Plan for forming a mutual aid association within the dental association.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

General

During the recent Health Conferences in Kyoto and Sendai, it developed that Military Government Medical officers did not in all cases have information as to the supply points to which requisitions should be submitted for U.S. produced supplies and equipment for civilian use. This subject has been discussed with Eighth Army officials and additional instructions are being furnished each Corps concerning supply points for Military Government Teams. These supply points, as a general rule, will not maintain stockages and it will be necessary for them to forward the requisitions to other agencies for approval and supply. For this reason, supply requirements should be submitted in advance of actual need to allow for necessary processing time on requisitions and shipment of supplies.

Distribution

The Ministry of Health and Welfare issued an order to all prefectural governors, on 4 December 1946, to ascertain that the prefectural medicine distribution companies take immediate steps to distribute the controlled medicaments held in their warehouses, to the hospitals,

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

doctors, dentists, and veterinarians in their respective prefectures.

This action is necessary, not only to accelerate distribution to the practitioners, but for the prefectural distribution companies to reimburse the Central Medicine Distribution Company for their purchases. By this action, the Central Medicine Distribution Company will have sufficient funds to be able to purchase the controlled medicaments from manufacturers and maintain an even rate of distribution.

Production

A 50% increase in the production of anesthetic ether was shown for the month of October over that of September. Although the increase of production shown falls short of the required amount, it is anticipated that the demand will be met in a short time.

A new program for production of microscopes with dark field attachments has been initiated for the first three (3) months of 1947. This program has been established as indicated below:

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Jan 47</u>	<u>Feb 47</u>	<u>Mar 47</u>
Chiyoda Optical Co.	30	40	35
Fuyo Optical Co.	50	50	50
Monthly Total	80	90	85
Total - 255			

Prefectural health authorities should be instructed to submit requirements, for these microscopes, to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare, in order that production can be phased accordingly.

Allocation of textiles for production of sanitary materials has been made as follows:

RESTRICTED

Raw cotton (Unit: 1,000 lbs.)

	1st year Oct. 46 to <u>Sept. 47</u>	2nd year <u>(1947-48)</u>	3rd year <u>(1948-49)</u>
Bandage and Gauze	4,000	7,900	7,900
Absorbent Cotton	6,000	12,000	12,000
Total	10,000	19,900	19,900

Silk Yarn

14,540 pounds annually for production of sutures, habutai and for utilization in medicine manufacturing.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment during period
25 - 30 November:

DDT dusters	1050
Sprayers, semi-automatic pump type	215
Sprayer, Hand Type 1/2 gallon	50

The following is a resume of total production to date, quantities for manufacture on current program and quantities established for new production program to be completed by 1 July 47:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total Produced</u>	<u>To be Manufactured Current Program</u>	<u>New Program to be completed by 1 July 47</u>
DDT Dusters	27,379	12,621	100,000
Sprayer, knapsack, 3 gallon	10,000	0	50,000
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump-type	4,043	957	20,000
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	50	9,950	50,000

Large scale production of sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon will begin on or about 15 December 1946. Large scale production of the new program

RESTRICTED

for sprayer, knapsack, 3 gallon and sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type will begin during 1st week of January 1947.

Necessary action has been taken to remove electric power restrictions from manufacturers producing essential biologicals. The Ministry of Health and Welfare will send appropriate notification to manufacturers with instructions to contact local regional directors of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The list of manufacturers concerned was published in Weekly Bulletin for period 17 November to 23 November 1946.

The following 20 companies are recognized by Public Health and Welfare Section Ministry of Health and Welfare as producers of penicillin. Attention of the Military Teams in the respective places is invited to these organizations, for the purpose of stimulating greater production, eliminating locally resolvable bottlenecks and checking penicillin output from the standpoint of discouraging possible blackmarketing of the product. Manufacturers should be reminded of the penalties for violations of these restrictions and that penicillin especially is of concern to authorities.

Factory names preceded by an asterisk are those reported, for the purpose of priorities on critical materials like electricity, coal, etc. as producing only penicillin. The others are manufacturing additional products.

Okazaki Factory, Bonyu Medicine Manuf. Co. Ltd.
No. 14, Kihara, Kami Rokumei-cho, Okazaki City, Aichi Prefecture

*Daiwa Factory, Morinaga Medicine Manuf. Co. Ltd.
No. 201, Miyakewatari, Daiwa, Nakasato-mura, Togata-gun, Shizuoka Pref.

*Tomegawa Factory, Wakamoto Manuf. Co. Ltd.
No. 412, Tomegawasetamachi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Urwa Factory, Yashima Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
No. 5, Kitourwa, Urwa City, Saitama Prefecture

*Odawara Factory, Shinnihon-Kogyo Co., Ltd.
No. 751, Itabashi-machi, Odawara City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Kawasaki Factory, Meiji Sangyo Co., Ltd.
No. 580, Horikawa-machi, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture

*Aichi Factory, Sanryo-Yushi Co. Ltd.
No. 2810, Norikoshi, Horikoshi-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.

*Kakeda Factory, Lion Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.,
No. 41, Dani, Kakeda-machi, Date-gun, Fukushima Prefecture

Tsurumi Factory, Teikokusho-Nogeji-Kagaku Co. Ltd.
No. 13, 1-chome, Shimonoya-machi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref.

*Meguro Factory, Mitsui-Kagaku Co., Ltd.
No. 839, 1-chome, Nakameguro-machi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo

*Ayabe Factory, Gunze-Kogyo Co. Ltd.
No. 62, Aono, Ayabe-machi, Kajiki-gun, Kyoto Prefecture

*Ogikubo Factory, Tamagawa-Kagaku-Kenkyusho
No. 79, Nakadori-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

Kumagaya Factory, Osawa Milk Industrial Co. Ltd.
No. 2386, Hinode-machi, Hirai-to-ku, Kumagaya City, Saitama Pref.

*Nankai Factory, Wakodo Co., Ltd.
No. 1507, Kihotsu, Minamihara-mura, Iwa-gun, Chiba Prefecture

Sapporo Factory, Hokkaido-Konokoshi Co., Ltd.
No. 36, Neaho-machi, Sapporo City, Hokkaido Pref.

Shimura Factory, The Pike Alimentary Medicine Co., Ltd.
No. 1470, Shimura-chogo-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo

* Niigata Factory, Shinagawa Electric Co., Ltd.
Shirane-machi, Nakakonbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture

Osaka Factory, Meiji Milk Dairy Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
No. 643, Kashima-cho, Nishi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka City

Yamashina Factory, Yamamoto-ichi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
No. 14, Yamashina-minamikawachi, Higashiku, Kyoto-City.

Itabashi Factory, Nihon-Koko Co., Ltd.
No. 301, 7-chome, Itabashimachi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo

*Nagano Factory, Nakajima-Kagaku-Kogyo Co., Ltd.
No. 222, Inazatomura, Sarashina-gun, Nagano Prefecture.

*Chichibu Factory, Kowaikegaku-kenkyusho
Chichibumachi, Chichibu-gun, Saitama Prefecture.

Narcotics

The narcotic report for the month of October reveals that ten narcotic registrants, including eight doctors, were arrested during the month for violating the narcotic laws. There were fifty-six non-registrants either arrested or being sought for violations during the same period. Five registrants and thirty-five non-registrants were convicted and received sentences ranging from four years penal servitude to ¥1000 fine. Thirty-five cases of theft were reported.

According to the report, stocks of narcotics formerly belonging to Dojinkai, a dissolved organization, and the Osaka Medicine Distribution Company, were transferred to registered central wholesalers. Stocks so transferred included 127 kilograms of Dover's Powder, 25 Kilograms of morphine hydrochloride, and 3 kilograms of codeine phosphate, in addition to large quantities of other medicinal narcotics.

Narcotic stocks of local wholesalers were not materially reduced, although sales to doctors, hospitals, and registered druggists indicate these registrants are becoming familiar with the new procedure of purchasing narcotics by means of order forms since the quantities of morphine hydrochloride and codeine phosphate so purchased reached 20 kilograms and 43 kilograms, respectively. Excess narcotic stocks being returned to local wholesalers maintained those wholesale stocks at satisfactory levels.

REF ID: A1000

A quantity of damaged former Japanese military medicinal narcotics now in the custody of Sankyo Company, Tokyo, a SCAP-approved wholesale house, was destroyed. Representatives of Tokyo-To and of Ministry of Health and Welfare Narcotic Divisions were instructed in the proper procedure to inventory and witness the destruction of the narcotics which were reported by Sankyo Company as not fit for medicinal use, as a result of cleaning and repackaging the former military narcotics received in July 1946. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has been instructed to follow the same procedure in disposing of damaged stocks held by other SCAP-approved firms having custody of former military medicinal narcotics.

A commendation report from the Permanent Central Opium Board, which met in London from 15 October to 21 October 1946, has been received through the War Department. The report states in part that the American Occupation authorities "have taken great interest in the control of narcotics and have taken especial care to establish a strict centralized supervision".

A former Japanese naval officer was sentenced to three years at hard labor in Tokyo Provost Court, 4 December 1946, for illegally disposing of three tons of crude opium from the Monopoly Bureau in Korea, during the surrender period. Part of this opium eventually was smuggled into Japan and sold. Eight Japanese have been convicted and sentenced in Japanese Courts in this case.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Venereal Disease Control

The following deficiencies have been noted so often in the clinics visited that their enumeration may be of benefit in the improvement of all in-patient and out-patient facilities:

- (a) Unawareness that from 50% to 90% of prostitutes are always infected with at least one venereal disease. Clinicians are relying too much on laboratory procedures, and are not making a sufficient number of diagnoses on clinical grounds.
- (b) Too much emphasis on diagnostic procedures (which are poor), rather than on treating patients adequately. Examinations are too stereotyped.
- (c) Inspections are not thorough and minute. Many clinical lesions are being overlooked. Clinicians are working too fast.
- (d) Examinations are too mechanical, as if every patient presented the same pathology in exactly the same areas.
- (e) Dark-field specimens in capillary tubes should be used for sending in samples, if a dark-field substance is not immediately available. Not enough of these specimens are being taken.
- (f) Clinicians should be aware that in chronic gonorrhoea, the gonococcus is not on the surfaces of the mucous membranes, but is buried down in the smaller mucous glands. If material from Skene's, Bartholin's and the endocervical glands is not expressed, the laboratory specimens will not show gonococci. The orifices of the glands must be cleansed first, and the cervical mucous plug removed before the specimens are taken.

R E S T R I C T E D

Reception of patients is poor. Patients are noisy. Only one patient should be in the examining room at one time.

Too many nurses have been noted in the examining room. Some of those women could be better utilized by training them to do contact tracing and follow-up work on leasod patients. Some of them could be utilized to keep order in the reception rooms.

Clinicians must wear a gown and gloves.

Patients must be draped and not exposed unnecessarily.

Lighting is generally poor. The clinician must have perfect lighting, even if it is necessary to use flashlights, to obtain adequate visualization of the field.

All prefectural venereal disease control officers are currently attending a three-day conference, in Tokyo, at which time public health and some of the clinical aspects of venereal disease control work will be reviewed.

Publicity was sent out to the people through the Japanese press during the current week.

Typhus Control

The Typhus Control Officer, Ministry of Health and Welfare, met with the Japanese press during the current week. He emphasized to the press the value of pictures and press items at regular intervals, as a means of making the Japanese people "SPIRAMI TYPPUS" conscious. He also gave out information on what the individual could do to help control lice and typhus. The press was encouraged to publish typhus articles at regular intervals, rather than sporadically.

R E S T R I C T E D

An attempt is being made by Japanese health officials to have a national law enacted which will improve typhus control by requiring physicians to report all typhus cases promptly. This law would also require specific isolation and quarantine procedures and would place a time limit on the institution of these procedures.

A set of comic posters on the life of the louse and its role in typhus fever are being reproduced in large numbers and will shortly be circulated throughout Japan by itinerant KAMI SHIBAI (Paper Plays). In this way, it is expected that a large number of selected audiences will learn much about the louse, its relation to typhus, and control of this disease.

Sanitation

Plans have been formulated for demonstrating the organization and training of sanitary teams in each Military Government region. During December, such meetings will be held at Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kumamoto. Prefectural health officers and Military Government health officers will be in attendance. These meetings are primarily for the purpose of discussing and demonstrating typhus control procedures. However, sanitary teams and their functions will also be demonstrated.

Progress has been made in improving environmental sanitation in most prefectures. In some prefectures, improvement is outstanding. An excellent response to plans and suggestions formulated at the Kyoto and Sendai conferences has been noted.

Educational programs being carried out in the schools have resulted in a remarkable improvement in the mental attitude toward sanitation.

R E S T R I C T E D

Some prefectures have prepared posters and charts illustrating various phases of public health, with particular emphasis on personal hygiene and the part the individual can play in the insect and rodent control program. These are proving very valuable as an adjunct to community control programs. Their value has been clearly demonstrated by the fact that in certain areas where they are used, wide-spread clean-up programs have been carried out. Garbage and refuse containers have been built and placed on the streets. The open street sewers have been cleaned and repaired. Accumulations of refuse and garbage have been removed.

SECTION VII

VITAL STATISTICS

Month of October

Births The number of births reported in October totalled 190,727. The birth rate was 30.7 per 1,000 population; the preceding quarterly rate, 28.8.

Deaths Deaths totalled 93,588; the death rate (15.1 per 1,000 population) declined sharply, continuing the downward trend established in the three preceding months; the quarterly figure for which was 20.5.

Infant Deaths Deaths of infants rose to 10,087, causing the rate to rise to 52.9 per 1,000 live births, although still below the preceding quarterly rate of 60.7.

Stillbirths The number of stillbirths (8,206) reached its highest point during the four-months-period July-October, establishing a rate of 43.0 per 1,000 live births, thus exceeding the preceding quarterly figure of 41. 6.

R E S T R I C T E D

Marriages A marked reduction was recorded in marriages, the number being 37,654; the rate of 6.1 per 1,000 population decreased well below the preceding quarterly rate of 8.1. Further study of this reduction is necessary before an explanation of it can be made.

Divorces Just as in the case of marriages, the number of divorces (5,237) decreased to almost half of the September figure; the rate of divorce was 0.8 per 1,000 population compared with 1.6 for the preceding quarterly period. We must wait for further reports before we can interpret the sudden decrease.

RATES FOR BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS,
 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES FOR JAPAN (Total all "Shi" and "Gun")
 July-October 1946

All Japan	Birth* Rate	Death* Rate	Infant** Death Rate	Still** Birth Rate	Marriage* Rate	Divorce Rate
July	26.1	21.5	74.0	44.8	7.1	1.3
August	28.5	20.4	61.3	42.6	7.0	1.4
September	32.2	19.5	49.3	38.1	10.2	1.9
October	30.7	15.1	52.9	43.0	6.1	0.8
Total all "Shi"						
July	23.6	20.0	68.1	54.2	6.3	1.2
August	27.4	18.6	50.5	47.4	6.3	1.3
September	31.0	17.9	39.5	44.3	8.8	1.8
October	30.8	14.6	42.1	49.8	6.2	0.9
Total all "Gun"						
July	27.1	22.2	76.2	41.2	7.4	2.1
August	28.9	21.2	65.7	40.7	7.3	1.9
September	32.7	20.3	53.3	35.6	10.7	2.0
October	30.7	15.3	57.6	40.0	6.0	0.8

* Rate per 1,000 population.

** Rate per 1,000 live births.

R E S T R I C T E D